



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

weak and enfeebled condition of the men; the loss of their animals; and all in the face of an enemy that outnumbered them. It is no wonder that the royalist army was demoralized by such an exhibition of courage. The moral effect of the march can hardly be overestimated. The battles of Pantano de Vargas and Boyacá were fought without any exhibition of strategy. They were won by men who first dismayed their adversaries by accomplishing an unheard-of feat and then fought with tenacious courage.

The book has all the advantages and defects of its kind, much repetition of the difficulties of the journey, a burdensome amount of irrelevant comment and description, intimate views of the life of the people, excellent photographs well reproduced, three important appendixes, the first two historical and the third on "Temperature and Weather" prepared by B. M. Varney of Cambridge, graphic descriptions of the llanos, the eastern valleys of Colombia, the trip down the Magdalena, and the seaports of northern Colombia. As the effort of a student of history to get at the country which was the scene of important historical events, the journey and the book are to be warmly commended, and might well serve as the first of a series of interpretations of South American history based upon that careful field work which gives the investigator a sure and sympathetic insight into his problem and the people who figure in it. I. B.

Every-day Japan. Written after Twenty-five Years' Residence and Work in the Country. By Arthur Lloyd, M.A. Introduction by Count Hayashi. xvi and 381 pp., 8 Plates in Colour and 96 Illustrations, Appendixes, and Index. Cassell & Co., Ltd., London and New York, 1909. Price, \$4.

This book is to be commended to all who wish a better acquaintance with the characteristics, customs, and daily life of the Japanese. No person could have written it without living so many years among these people, so as to become almost completely identified with them. Mr. Lloyd's position in the higher educational work of Japan brought him into daily contact with the intellectual classes; but he knows all classes and has enjoyed superior opportunities for the observation of every phase of Japanese life. His work, therefore, differs fundamentally from the books of men and women who have seen Japan only through holiday-making eyes and whose writings are filled with hasty and superficial impressions.

Few of his pages fail to show the people and their country in some light that is new to many of us. To those who may never have heard that both the Emperor and Empress have some poetic gift and assiduously cultivate the muse, the translations from their poems will be very interesting. Here is what the Empress writes of the treasure of books:

The jewel in a lady's coronet
Gleams in her hair and sparkles in the gloom,
And yet 'tis naught—a sparkle, not a light.
The book whose page enlightens the dark mind
Is the true treasure.

Some of the most illuminative chapters relate to the farmers, village life, the ways of the common people, social demarcations, Japanese education, money lenders and landlords, woman's work, marriage, and Japanese characteristics. We get a vivid idea of the small wages paid to artisans and labourers in the country districts where carpenters and stone masons receive about 20 cents a day, farm hands, 17 cents at seed time and harvest, and less at other times, and women working in the fields from 5 to 10 cents a day. It is only 39 years since the first newspaper in the vernacular was printed. Now there are over 1,600

newspapers and periodicals, not including those printed in English. One paragraph about newspapers may be given here:

As for the contents of the papers, they are practically the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as those of an English newspaper. We get telegrams from all over the world, and know more of what is going on in Europe than the average Londoner knows of what is going on in Japan. We have leading articles on the topics of the day, some of them extremely shrewd and well written. Then there come local intelligence, reviews of books and literature, personal paragraphs (which, occasionally, in the lower-class papers, are extremely personal—even malicious), official notifications, and advertisements. Almost every newspaper has a *feuilleton* novel appearing daily in its columns; indeed it is to the daily press that Japan owes almost all of its modern novels.

There is a flavour of *naïveté* in the Tokyo practice of compelling every householder, at least twice a year, to wash and scour everything in his house under police supervision.

There are some things about their houses which naturally predispose them to the accumulation of dirt, and the educated Japanese takes the conclusions of science so seriously that bacilli and bacteria are no laughing matter with him.

Mr. Lloyd has seen a nation in process of development from almost mediæval feudalism to the commercial, scientific, and social life of the Twentieth century. He depicts that transformation and the causes that led up to it and gives chapters on the Japanese Army, Navy, and Civil Service. Count Hayashi, formerly Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his Introduction to the work, says: "It will be very helpful to those readers who are desirous of forming a sound and correct judgment on the problems that are arising and may arise in the Far East."

The fine photographs are new, but there is no map.

South American Sketches. By W. H. Hudson. 182 pp., Appendix.

Duckworth & Co., London, 1909. Price, 1s.

A reissue of a book of South American stories by Mr. Hudson, published in 1902 under the title "El Ombú." The stories are well worthy the more durable form in which they now appear. If they were merely stories there would be no reason to mention them here. Few authors, however, have pictured wild life so vividly and accurately as Mr. Hudson has done for South America in his various writings on that continent. He has both the art of a story teller and the talent that catches and transfers to his page much of the atmosphere and colour of the life he depicts and of its geographic environment.

L'Afrique occidentale française. Par Georges François. ii and

508 pp., Map, Illustrations, and Index. Émile Larose, Paris, 1907.

When France was preparing for the Colonial Exposition at Marseilles, the General Governor of French West Africa placed in expert hands the preparation of a series of books on these colonies. A volume was devoted to each colony; and, as it was thought important also to give a collective idea of the vast Empire of France in West Africa, the above named volume was added to the list. The book shows why it was necessary to establish a general government over these colonies, describes its relations with the central power at Paris and with the colonies which it comprehends, and sketches its workings and the control and influence it exerts over all French or native activities. More than one-half of the book is given to the economic evolution in French West Africa as relates to public and private lands, labour, capital, and agricultural, industrial, and commercial development. This is the authoritative book on French West Africa.